**REGIONAL MULTI STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP ON PIG VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT**

**HELD AT MUKONO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, NTAAWO**

**21 August 2014**

**INTRODUCTION**

This report highlights the key results of the assignment Initiating Pig MSP in Central Uganda.

The pig sector in Uganda has massive potential for growth and contribution to the economy and although the pig populations comes fourth after cattle, sheep and goats and poultry at approximately 3 million, together with poultry, they have registered higher gains than other livestock in off-take rates over the last 3 decades.

In addition highest increase in livestock production and heads over the past 10 years has been in pigs. It is critical, therefore, that challenges and opportunities along the pig value chain are addressed to optimize its benefits to the population and the economy. However, the pig sector has not been prioritized in the national strategies or in policy development leaving numerous challenges and opportunities unaddressed. Successes in addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities require the engagement of all actors in the sector and as such, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and SNV Netherlands Development Organization have partnered to facilitate this engagement.

The central region meeting meeting took place in Mukono district and involved input suppliers, service providers, producers, transporters, slaughter points, traders, butchers, roast joints, consumers, research and development institutions with activities in the sector, MAAIF (Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries), and other policy makers.

The major objective of these regional meetings is to Mobilize collective action of stakeholders to address major bottlenecks in the pig value chain in central region.

This report is a presentation of the proceedings of the Mukono MSP regional Pig MSP meetings.

**WORKSHOP STRUCTURE FOR THE REGIONAL MSPs**

The following 12 main topics/ major pig VC constraints were presented and discussed by the actors. In some cases, participants added what they felt was missing from the list.

1. Diseases (including ASF)
2. Poor quality of feeds
3. Genetic decline of the pig population
4. Limited access by small holder to quality extension services
5. Farmer do not get the right price for their pigs
6. VC actors (especially farmers) are not organized to exploit potential
7. VC actors are not able to access appropriate financial services
8. The pig industry is apparently not a national interest
9. VC actors and government do not understand the full scope and potential of current policy
10. Social and cultural barriers stop equitable consumption
11. Pig waste is not disposed off or exploited well
12. Value addition processes are not happening well or efficiently

**Format of the Workshop**

1. **Context: Setting the stage**

The facilitator explained the hoped-for outcome so that everybody understood. Why are we doing this MSP? Explained the process so that it’s understood by all. Gave participants a timeframe.

1. **Practical Visioning:**

The stakeholders were asked to develop a big picture for the pig value chain in the regions, instilling a purpose and direction to actions.

Focus Question: ‘’ WHAT DO WE WANT TO SEE IN THE PIG VALUE CHAIN IN KAMUL IN 3-5 YEARS TIME?’’

1. **OBSTACLES/CONSTRAINTS**

‘’ WHAT IS BLOCKING US FROM ACHIEVING OUR VISION?’’

At this stage, the major 12 constraints along the value chain were presented and brief notes provided on each (done by the DVO if possible or another district resource person). The facilitator invited stakeholders to add some that were missing from the list.

1. **ANALYSIS**

* The obstacles/constraints were written on big pieces of paper and pinned around the room and quickly reviewed. Are there any questions or need for clarifications?
* Participants were given a question to answer.

‘’WHICH 3 CONSTRAINTS (OBSTACLES) ONCE RESOLVED, CAN:

* GIVE US QUICK RESULTS
* REQUIRES LESS RESOURCES,
* CAN BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE PIG VC ACTORS IN THE DISTRICT REQUIRING NO EXTERNAL SUPPORT
* CAN QUICLY CATALYSE THE PIG VC IN THE REGION?’’
* One at a time, each participant. The facilitator asked them to mark the single most important constraint (obstacle) that meets the above. Using this scoring method, the participants came up with a single priority constraint that they felt met the above criteria.

1. **STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS**

***‘’WHAT SPECIFIC ACTIONS WILL ENABLE US TO OVERCOME THE SELECTED CONSTRAINT AND ACHIEVE OUR VISION?’’***

* Emphasis was made to the stakeholders that their specific actions should be actions that could be taken by those in the room (or those represented in the room). Some challenges may be external – for example, un favourable laws. While the participants may not be able to change the laws, they could develop a plan for working effectively within that context
* When finished, there was 3-5 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS of about 3 categories each.

1. **ACTION PLAN**

*‘’WHAT WILL WE DO IN THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS?’’*

* Each strategic direction represents a taskforce. Each person in the room assigned themselves to the task force of their choice, so that in the end there were roughly the same number of people assigned to each one.
* Each taskforce designated a ‘’point person’’ who would ensure the members stay on target with their assignments and reporting back to the rest of the group through the rest of the year
* Task forces took their assignments and developed a four-months timeline, Questions were answered and problem areas ironed out
* Reflect on the process: Will these actions lead us to our vision? Why is it important we stay on target with these tasks?

**Regional Perspectives**

**Summary of Speeches and Overview**

In the her opening remarks during the MSP in Mukono district for the central Stakeholders meeting, Dr. Sarah Mubiru, emphasized that multi-stakeholders platforms are not owned by anyone else or owned by any Organization but for stakeholders themselves therefore when they are looking at the Challenges they face they should prioritise the constraints which can be addressed by those in the group such that they can develop a plan within the context.

On his part, the District Veterinary officer for Mukono, Dr. David Kiryabwire also a member of the MSP task force said that once Stakeholders agree to work together, they will come up with Practical solution to the challenges so this should be a functional Platform.

The Director for Mukono Agricultural Research and Development Institute also gave his opening remarks in his capacity as a host to the MSP. He pointed out that the purpose of these Multi-stakeholders platforms is to exploit all the potential of the pig sub sector and turn piggery into an a serious economic activity for small holders farmers.

Dr. Sarah Mubiru, Senior Advisor, agriculture (Netherlands Development Organization) emphasized that multi-stakeholders platforms are not owned by anyone else or owned by any Organization but for stakeholders themselves therefore when they are looking at the Challenges they face they should look up those that can be addressed by those in the group such that they can develop a plan within the context.

**Practical Vision**

Actors in Central Uganda developed a practical vision for the next 3-5 years

In the next 3-5years, stake- holders are looking forward to having,

1. Specialized pig -related Extension Services
2. Controlled spread of African Swine
3. Centralized slaughter facilities
4. Certified Breeding centers
5. Collective marketing of Pig products
6. Value addition of pig products
7. Farmer-based Pig feed support centers
8. Documented and specialized actors within the value chain
9. Functional Multi-stakeholder platform

**Obstacles**

The district veterinary officer explained the 12 major constraints which are deemed crucial in the region and these include:

1. Diseases (ASF)
2. Poor quality feeds
3. Genetic decline of the pig population
4. Limited access by small holder to quality extension
5. Farmers do not get the right price for their pigs
6. Value chain actors especially farmers are not organized to exploit potential
7. Value chain actors are not able to access appropriate financial services
8. The pig industry is apparently not a national interest
9. Value chain actors and government do not understand the full scope and potential of the current policy
10. Social and culture barriers stop equitable consumption
11. Pig waste is not disposed off very well
12. Value addition process are not happening well or efficiently.

**Priority setting and action plan**

The 12 major constraints were pinned around the room and each member was asked to mark the most important obstacle to be addressed first. The votes placed the problem of poor quality feeds in position one (1), followed by African swine fever and the third was Genetic decline of pig population (poor Breeds).

Members reflected on the strategies which could help them overcome the problem of poor quality feeds and these are as follows:

* Mapping out feed actors in the central (mukono)
* Creating farmer- based feed centers
* Conducting farm- based training

In the next 4months, stake- holders are planning to,

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **ACTION** | **WHO** | **RESOURCE** |
|  |  |  |
| Map feed actors in central | Irene (irenkharon@gmail.com |  |
|  | Mwesigwa |  |
|  |  |  |
| Map farm based feed centers | Dr. ozzelle |  |
|  | Dr. kwizera (hkwizera@kyu.ac.ug |  |
|  |  |  |
| Farm- based learning Visits | Simon Ssenoga (ssenogasimon@yahoo.com | Airtme |
|  | Isaac (isaac@pigfarmers.co.ug | Entry fees |
|  |  | Transport |